THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; which continued a year, a deduction of 50 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th day of January next the following real estate, to wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground, being part of lot No. 9, as marked in James Turner's plan, beginning at the corner of lot No. 10, on Strawberry alley 15 feet to the other part of said lot conveyed to James M'Cracken, then running by the same parallel with Church alley, southwardly 45 feet to a post, thence eastwardly 15 feet to lot No. 10, thence northwardly along the said lot to the place of beginning—subject to a ground rent of eleven dollars.

Also, one undivided sixth part of two lots, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, numbered in the plan said of Borough 279 and 280, fronting Second street and extending back to Third street. Taken in execution as the property of William Gazzam, at the suit of Thos. Baird and others.

A certain lot or piece of ground situate M'Kee's port, bounded by Third street, Blackberry alley, Poplar alley and lot No. 198, numbered in the plan of said town 196, containing on Third street 50 feet, and running back 140 feet, on which is erected a frame house 16 by 18 feet. Taken in execution as the property of Robert M'Kee at the suit of John Irwin.

A certain tract or piece of land in Deer township, Allegheny county, adjoining land of — Lenley and James Lesley, containing 212 acres and allowance, be the same more or less, it being part of a warrant in the names of Lewis Hick and Henry Denning. Taken in execution as the property of William Gibson, at the suit of Stephen Lowrey.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff*
Pittsburgh, *Dec* 30, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 13th day of January next, the following real estate, to wit:

The messuage or tract of land whereon Nicholas Bausman resided at the time of his death, situate in St. Clair township, about 4 miles and an half from Pittsburgh, on the road to Redstone, containing about 200 acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large and commodious dwelling house, still house, barn, etc.

One other tract of land near the above, called York's place, about 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh, containing 156 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land, in Versailles township, on Turtle creek and the great road to Greensburgh, anjoining lands of Adam Jacobs, now John M'Masters, and others, containing about 127 acres with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land in Plumb township, on the waters of Turtle creek, adjoining land of Ephraim Steel and others, containing 120 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

Two lots of ground in M'Keesport, being Nos. 18 and 213, with the appurtenances.

And also two lots of ground in Perry's town, at the mouth of Turtle creek, being Nos. 16 and 71, with the appurtenances—The property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, subject to the dower or thirds of Dorothy Trough, late the wife of said Nicholas Bausman, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.
Terms made know at time of Sale.

A Man who understands the business of a
POTTER,
and the management of an
AIR FOUNDERY,
for casting Iron Ware, and can come well recommended as such, may hear of something to his advantage in Charlestown, Brooke county, (Va.) A line addressed to the subscriber will be attended to. It is expected that the Foundery above alluded to will be ready for operation in two or three weeks.

JOS. DODDRIDGE.
Charlestown, *Dec.* 7, 1811.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates; Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware, common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe

SAD IRONS,
Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Magnia, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

MONEY.

IF SARAH MOON, or her Representatives, will call on the Editor of this paper they will hear something to their advantage.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1811.

A Teacher Wanted.

A PERSON of good moral character, well qualified to teach an English School, reading grammatically, writing, arithmetic, and geography, is wanted in this place, to whom a liberal and fixed salary will be given by the year, and paid quarterly. Application may be made to the Postmaster in Brownsville, (Pa.) No one need offer himself without good recommendations of his character and qualifications.

Brownsville, (Pa.) Dec. 20, 1811. 7t.

About the latter end of October last, a stray Mare and Colt came to the farm of the subscriber, adjoining to John Irwin, of Brush Hill, in North Huntington township, and after repeated trespassing, he was obliged to take them up as strays. The Mare is of a small size, a bright bay, without either mark or brand, and about 8 or 9 years old. The Colt about 6 months old, and of an iron roan colour. The owner is requested to come and take them away, and make satisfaction for their keeping.

ISAAC BENNETT.
North Huntington township,
Westmoreland county, December 20, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

The Subscribers have for Sale, at the Steam Mill, in Pittsburgh, a quantity of

BOARDS perfectly seasoned, Shingles and Lath; also, CASTINGS of various kinds, which we will dispose of in a very reasonable manner.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.
December 9, 1811

BARLEY.

NO more Barley will be received at the Point Brewery until the 10th of February, after which time it will be received as usual.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.
December 28, 1811.

AN ACT

For the apportionment of Representative amongst the several states according to the third enumeration.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every thirty five thousand persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution of the U. States, that is to say: Within the state of New-Hampshire, six; within the state of Massachusetts, twenty; within the state of Vermont, six; within the state of Rhode-Island, two; within the state of Connecticut, seven; within the state of New-York, twenty-seven; within the state of New-Jersey, six; within the state of Pennsylvania, twenty-three; within the state of Delaware, two; within the state of Maryland, nine; within the state of Virginia, twenty-three; within the state of North-Carolina, thirteen: within the state of South-Carolina, nine; within the state of Georgia, six; within the state of Kentucky, ten; within the state of Ohio, six; within the state of Tennessee, six.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
December 21, 1811.

APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

From the New-York Gazette, Dec. 23.

(From Ireland.)

The *Regent*.—It is said, and a certain degree of confidence is attached to the report, that his Royal Highness the Regent means, as soon as the restrictions are removed by which he has been so indelicately and so unconstitutional bound, to take Lords Grey, Holland, Lauderdale & Landsdowne, into his councils—to retain Lord Wellesley as first Lord of the treasury, and to make Mr. Terney his chancellor of the exchequer. Lord Erskine, it is said, is to be lord Chancellor; Mr Sheridan is again to have Duchy of Lancaster, vice Mr. Perceval, and to be made the Navy paymaster, as before. The admiralty is to be retained by Mr. York, who is a favourite of the royal family, and it is rumoured that Lord Hardwicke is once more to assume the lord lieutenancy of this country, with Mr. secretary Cooke. The reader will perceive that by this arrangement the powerful family of the Greenvilles, is totally excluded. The Prince will not forgive Lord Greenville, for having lent his aid to the present ministry in having voted to proceed by bill instead of address. It is in the recollection of the public, that the immediate friends and connections of his lordship turned the scale in favour of administration in the house of Lords on this important question. It is true he voted against the restrictions, as well as against their continuance for so long a time as 12 months, but by giving his sanction to the principle, by bill, he virtually aided the plans of the minister. As to the Irish part of the administration in the proposed plan, we own we can give it little credit. We rather think, high as is the personal character of Lord Hardwicke his Royal Highness would choose some more immediate representation of Whig and popular principles. As to Mr. Cooke being made Secretary, the arrangement is totally incredible. The reader however, may rely on it, that the Greenvilles will be excluded.

AMERICA.—Things still continue in "AN UNSATISFACTORY STATE." to use a phrase of Mr. Pitt's, between the British Islands and their former colonies. There have been recent arrivals which speak of the most deadly animosity having been excited between the rival factions. The federalists, among whom are included the friends of England, are loosing ground and the democrats, at the head of whom is Mr. Madison, President, are described as Lords of the ascendant. In the mean time nothing is done. every arangement waits for the meeting of Congress, for a legal sanction.

Yesterday morning, the well known & fast sailing ship Pacific, capt. Stanton, arrived off Sandy Hook, in a very short passage of 27 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 21st of November.

Mr. Russell, late charge des affairs at Paris arrived at Portsmouth from Cherbourgh in the frigate Constitution, on the 10th November. The frigate had gone to Cowes, and would proceed again to Cherbourg about the 20th of November.

Several of the Baltic fleet have been lost off the coast of Scotland, in a gale of wind.

London, Nov. 16.

The British government have agreed to let their merchants trade with France on a system of reciprocity.

November. 17.

The private letters by the Anholt mails, which arrived yesterday, are from Stockholm at the 27th ult. from Gottenburgh to the 2d instant from St. Petersburgh to the 20th ult. and from other parts of the Baltic, of various dates. Some of the political writers from Russia, as well as the Swedish capital, have resumed the subject of War in the North under date of the 19th ult. from St. Petersburgh they write, that some late remonstrances of the French Ambassador to the Russian Government indicated the strong dissatisfaction which was felt by Bonaparte, at the extent of commerce carried on by Russia with us.

An article, dated Klagenfurt, 22d of Sept. states, that the French troops which were in garrison at Laybach, Villuch, &c. have been marched to Dalmatia—It is said that a general rising of that province, and in Istria, is the cause of this movement of the French troops, and that the foreigners of distinction, who arrived in the Scout, has come to consult our government upon this important subject.

NEW-YORK, Decem. 19.

[Late from Lisbon.]

The various reports of the success of the English General Hill, are now confirmed, by his own official letter to Lord Wellington, dated Mercia, October 30, and published in a Lisbon paper of the 14th ult. received Yesterday by the ship Canton, in 29 days from Lisbon. The substance of which is.

That the French were taken by surprise, on their retreat towards Merida—That they were followed up by Major General Howard, and in every attempt to oppose, were as often put to the flight. That the 13th light dragoons took possession immediately of the enemy's artillery; the 3d regiment hussars and the 9th light dragoons made a most courageous charge; the last commanded by capt. Gore and the whole by Major Bassche. I should however, have previously mentioned that the British cavalry were delayed for some time, in consequence of the darkness of the night and badness of the roads, the Spanish cavalry commanded by Count Villa Mur, were the first engaged with the enemy on this occasion, till the British came up. The enemy at this time were in full retreat, but the column under Major General Howard having gained the position which had been determined upon, enclosed the enemy on every side, and left them no alternative but to surrender or disperse through the mountains. Preferring the latter, they were closely pursued by the 28th and 34th infantry regiments, whilst they were surrounded by the 39th Portuguese regiment, commanded by Col. Ashworth, who encircled the mountain by the road to Traxilo, to turn the flank, and at the same time the infantry of Briga. General Morillo followed at some distance on the left with the same intention. The enemy's troops at this time were, as may be imagined, panic struck. The cavalry flying, attempting to escape; General Howard making prisoners at every pass; but his men being few in number and much fatigued, he was obliged to halt, in order to secure the enemy that had fallen into his hands; and leave the pursuit to the Spanish infantry under General Morillo.

Since writing the despatches, more prisoners have been made; the number taken will undoubtedly amount to 13 or 14 hundred. General Morillo has returned from pursuing the fugitives. He affirms that besides the killed, he found in the mountains 600 wounded.

The French General Giraud escaped in the direction of Sierra, with about 2 or 300 men, many without arms. It is said that he and his adjutant are both wounded.

Defeat of General Blake and fall of Saguntum.

The commercial advertiser, of last evening contains translations from Paris papers of the 14th ult. of the operations of the Imperial armies in Spain. The first is a letter from Count Souchet, dated at the Camp of Murviedro, October 26, 1811. In this letter he particularizes the twenty days difficulties he had encountered in his operations before Saguntum in rendering the breach practicable, during which time General Blake, had been joined by 6000 troops under General Maky, and others, to the amount of 20,000 foot and 3000 cavalry. On the 24th of October he says, this corps took post upon the heights supporting its rights by the sea, flanked by an English fleet, and its left on the side of Livia. On the 25th at 3 o'clock, says Souchet, my tirailleurs were attacked and obliged to give ground——soon after 6000 men attacked my right. I then determined to break through the enemy's centre: but I no sooner quitted a height, when 1000 cavalry and 6000 infantry came to take my place. The battle soon became general, both sides alternately giving way, the enemy defending themselves from the tops and windows of the houses of Puzol—Field Marshalls Coro, Governor Valencia, and Almeya, from Cadiz, are wounded and made prisoners. Souchet appears to give a very minute detail of the operations, and from his account of the bravery of the Spanish troops, it is likely his own suffered much more than he states, having as he says, only 128 killed including 20 officers, and 596 wounded, including 40 officers, among the latter General Paris. The loss of the enemy says he, in killed, wounded and prisoners is 6,500 men—and "the result is, the victory of Saguntum puts in the power of the Emperor 4639 prisoners of whom 230 are officers, 40 colonel or lieut. cols. 2 field marshals, 16 pieces of Cannon 8 cassoons, 35 cartouch boxes, 4,200 English muskets, and four pair of colours."

Souchet, on the 27th sends in to the governor of Saguntum, his terms for the capitulation of the place, agreeable to the honours of war, which were accepted

FREDERICKTOWN, (Ma.) Dec. 28

The COURT MARTIAL assembled at this place for the trial of General Wilkinson, terminated their session on Christmas Day.—The sentence will of course be secret until it shall be acted upon and promulgated by the President.

The examination was a laborious one. An immense mass of testimony has been before the Court, comprising all collected by the different committies of congress, to which has been added, the examination of many witnesses before the court.

It would be improper to express an opinion as to the probable result of the trial—But it would be an act of injustice not to bear this public testimony of the patience, impartiality and dignity with which the proceedings of the court was conducted. The uniform correctness which marked the deportment of the gentlemen comprizing this tribunal during a continuance of nearly 4 months among us, has secured to them the respect and good will of the citizens of this place. And as Americans we feel a pride and pleasure in believing that a more accomplished corps of officers of the same rank would not easily be found in any service.

From the Balt. Federal Republican.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

THE democrats, both in and out of Congress, hold up the idea of an immediate war with England. It would be the part of wise men (but our rulers unfortunately are not wise) to look at the consequences which will necessarily result from such a measure, before they adopt it; to examine the situation of our country, and ask whether we are fully prepared to enter into a contest with the first naval, and the second military power in the world? And what must be the inevitable consequences of engaging in a war *unprepared* for the conflict? As our rulers do not choose to ask themselves these questions, let us bestow a few moments in examining them. It should be recollected that this contest will not only be a war of *offence*, but of *defence*. Are we then prepared for either? "*We* will take Canada," exclaim the wordy champions of the south; "the British provinces must fall before *us*;" "the militia of *New-England* alone will alone be equal to this." Are these warriors, "so valiant of tongue," acquainted with the situation of Canada, or the force that will be necessary for taking it? We presume they know less than nothing of either. They must then be told

that the capital of this country, the city of Quebec, is the second strongest place in the British dominions, perhaps in the world; it is aptly called by military men, "the Gibraltar of America;" and that a place so fortified never was, and never will be taken by an army of militia. Though 'A multitude like which the populous north 'Poured never from her frozen loins to pass 'Rhene or the Danaw'—

A militia may fight a battle, but they cannot carry on a siege: it requires regular troops, engineers and all the skill and science of war. Even all this was found insufficient to take Gibraltar, though attacked by the combined power of France and Spain: with mighty preparations by land and sea, which it was thought nothing could withstand Yet this place, with comparatively a small force, smaller by far than the English will in the event of a war throw into Quebec, did withstand and repulse with loss and disgrace. We may then safely predict that our 'army of militia attacking Quebec, by land only, will meet a similiar fate; and I suppose it is not contemplated to invest it by water. I will not say that the power of the U. States, such as might have been and would have been if we had men of common sense and common honesty at the head of our affairs, fully drawn forth and ably directed would not have been adequate to the taking of Quebec. But then in addition to a well appointed well disciplined army, a strong naval force must have invested it. But what will there now be to prevent G. Britain at her pleasure, from throwing in supplies sufficient to bid defiance to any assailing force? Will the redoubtable gun boats, or Fulton's torpedoes be sent to scare away the British navy?—But the subject is too serious for ridicule. Though in reviewing the conduct of our rulers, we experienced very much the same succession of sensations which Burke observes was felt in viewing the tragi-comic scene of the French revolution —"Alternate contempt and indignation:—alternate scorn and *horror*—alternate laughter and *tears*."—In animadverting upon the folly of their measures, it is hard to be serious; in reflecting upon the direful consequences which have resulted and will result to our country from them, it is hard to repress our indignation—we will, however, strive to repress both, as far as possible, and discuss the subject before us with due gravity and temperance. We say then we shall have no naval force to invest this place by water and prevent England from throwing in supplies of all kinds.—We shall not have a well appointed regular army; and with the present men at the head of our governt, and Wilkinson at the head of our army our resources will not be fully called, and ably directed. What then are we to look for from such an attempt but disaster and disgrace?

So much for the war as it will be offensive. And our rulers seem to forget that it will be any thing else.—They calculate that English statesmen are as weak and incapable as themselves: and that like us England will become pliant and maleable under our blows. But this will not be the case. When she sees preparations making by us to invade her territory, the spirit of the nation will be roused. The meanest mechanic that walks the streets of London, will, to use the language of Queen Elizabeth, when her dominions were threatened with invasion by the grand armada, present, "the fout scorn" that the Americans should dare to invade their provinces: The Americans whom they have seen take blows and buffets, not only tamely, but thankfully from France. The old English spirit—that spirit which our ever renowned forefathers possessed —which sometimes slumbers, will be awakened –She will arouse herself like the Lion, when wounded by the hunters "who grows ten-fold more fierce by gazing on his wounds.' She will not be passive. Her indignation will burst in thunder on our defenceless, devoted cities—And what will protect them? The navy which Washington recommended, and the federal administration began? Alas! it has given place to gun-boats.—Our militia which some wordy warriors rely upon as our defence? A militia may make a very handsome parade thro' our cities on a fair day, but they cannot protect these cities against English seventy fours. Our cities then from Georgia to Maine, will be given up an unresisting prey. And what will remain to keep up the spirits of our people? Fighting battles, and gaining victories might create a military ardour which would make us insensible to the calamities of war. But England will not land armies on our coast and fight battles with us. She will leave us to brood over our miseries, and to feel at our leisure the blessings of the war which our wise rulers had plunged us into, without thinking of the necessary preparations. But even if in mercy she should not bombard our towns, but content herself with sweeping every American sail from the ocean, and blockading all our ports, this would bring on a scene of distress hardly to be described. The ruin of our merchants, our insurance offices, and our banks, would create a general calamity through the country. We should receive no foreign supplies, not even by privateers; for none would be permitted to go out of our harbours; and even if they were to get out, they would find no prey. A twenty years war has taught the English merchants to carry on their commerce in strong built armed vessels; and besides, with her eight hundred ships of war, she can afford convoy for it all.

In this scene of general distress, deprivation and disgrace, the people who have so long surrendered the use of their reason to demagogues and flatterers will begin to think for themselves. They will examine the origin and causes of the war. They will scrutinize the conduct and councils of those who involved them in it, unarmed and unprepared; who, during the course of eleven years, have systematically rendered their country weak and defenceless. Their eyes will be opened; and they will see with an indignation equal to their former fondness, the folly and wickedness of those who have "usurped their applause & confidence—to betray them" —who have conducted their country from a state of unexampled prosperity and glory to disgrace and ruin. Their confidence, so long abused, will be forever withdrawn from men, who are at once the shame and curse of their country. The discarded friends and disciples of Washington, who now nurse their grief and their despair, will again be called to the councils of their country. A new æra will commence, and an age of prosperity and glory will succeed years of disgrace and calamity.

LUCIUS.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to the Editor, dated

"WASHINGTON Dec 20, 1811

"Congress has been very full and well attended since the first day, and has done more business than usual so soon in the session, and with greater unanimity than I have observed for many years. The only question long litigated, and which produced warmth was, determining the ratio of representation for the ensuing ten years; but this was more of a local than of a political question.

"The correspondence between Messrs. Foster and Monroe, and the conduct of the British have convinced all parties that all hopes of accommodation with Great Britain are at present hopeless. None attempt to say that we ought to agree to compel nations with whom Britain is at war to receive and consume British produce and manufactures, carried under the colors of the United States. All the nations of the continent of Europe now admit our neutral trade; but Britain will not permit it unless carried on for her advantage; and our exports to Great Britain has so overstocked their market, that in several instances the consignees have wrote to their principals here to send no more cargoes unless they send money to pay the expences, which the sale of the cargoes in several instances will not do.—This circumstance, by occasioning bills to be protested in England, has occasioned many bankruptcies here.

"These circumstances seem to have disposed all parties to prepare for war.—All the committees of both houses have reported in favor of those measures, and their reports as far as they have been acted on are approved of with unusual unanimity. The small minorities that appear on these questions are not all of one political party, and no member on the floor has opposed any of the preparatory measures by argument except the well known Mr. Randolph and one friend of his.—There is indeed some difference of opinion with respect to the number of regular troops to be raised. This arises from the difference of opinion of the facility with which recruits can be enlisted.

Those who are for the highest number have confidence that the ample bounties of land will induce recruits, especially from the eastern states which are full of people, to enlist There has been a difference of opinion among members whether to commence the war without delay, as all are agreed there is sufficient cause, or to leave that question to be decided when competent preparation is made.

The first believe that the aggressions have continued so long and been carried to such extent as not to be settled without war, and that therefore the sooner the better. The second are for preparing first, and are of opinion that such a change may possibly take place in the British administration as may remove the causes of war, or at least render it more necessary to resort to it This I believe is the opinion of the majority. However, this question has not been discussed on the floor except indirectly; nearly all however think war in the present circumstances so probable an event as to agree to prepare for it.

If the Indian war becomes general, the taking of Canada so far as to cut off supplies from the savages has been long esteemed a necessary defensive measure. Some members have been always opposed to a navy. Such were those who composed the minority on the late question for repairing and employing our old frigates; and such a division will no doubt take place on the resolutions for building ten new frigates, not yet acted on in the house I herewith enclose you the intelligent report of the committee on that subject. The great abatement of party spirit which heretofore encouraged foreign aggressions is a comfortable circumstance." *Greensburgh Reg.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *January* 10, 1812.

MARRIED, on Monday evening the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, Mr. WILLIAM KEPNER, of Reading, to Miss HENRIETTA BANTON, of this place.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 18th of December Mr. M'Kee offered the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this house such information as may be in the possession of the government and proper to be communicated, on the following points:

1st. Any evidence leading to shew whether any and what agency the subjects either public or private, of any foreign power may have had in exciting the Indians on the western frontier to hostilities against the United States

2d. The evidence of hostility towards the United States on the part of the Shawanese Prophet and his adherents, anterior to the commencement of the late campaign against them under the command of Gov. Harrison.

3d. The orders and authority vested in Gov. Harrison by the United States, under which the late expedition against the Indians was carried on, and such other information relating to the subject, as in the opinion of the President may be proper to be communicated to this house.

This resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The committee of Foreign Relations have in the house of Representatives made a report on the bill from the Senate for raising an additional military force. The amendment which they propose,—go to reduce the number of regiments of Infantry from ten to six to strike out light artillery altogether and, we believe, to lessen the cavalry one half the number proposed by the Senate's bill. This alteration will reduce the amount of the additional force to be raised from *twenty five* thousand to fifteen thousand men

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The bill from the Senate for raising an additional military force, together with the report of the committee of Foreign Relations proposing an amendment to it, were yesterday before the House of Representatives in committee of the whole. Considerable debate took place on the modification of the Senate's bill proposed by the committe of Foreign Relations. The amendment proposed by that commitee, going to reduce the force to be raised from twenty five to fifteen thousand men, was *negatived* in committee of the whole, by a majority from fifteen to twenty votes; and the committee proceeded to consider the details of the Senate's bill, until the usual hour of adjournment.

Nat. Intel.

A letter from a gentleman at Mobile, received at New Orleans, dated Nov. 8, says:—"The court of Spain have given orders to the governor of Pensacola, to give up the Floridas as far as the river Perdido. This news I received to day from my correspondent at Pensacola, dated the 14th ult. I have also seen several other letters mentioning the same."

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated December 23, 1811.

"I perceive by the style of your composition, you are not much chilled with the apprehension of war. If there are any among you, operated upon by this palsying fear, do your utmost to subdue it.—There is just as much likelihood of Madison's attempting to scale the moon, as to induce a war with England. He has been already suspected of using "Presidential Machinery," as your great Baltimore man described it, to damp the ardor of the Southern warhawks. Since the passage of the resolutions, and Giles's bill the court party, that is the palatine regulars, who are perfectly up to the President's manoeuvres, have become exceedingly disturbed.—They seem to fear all will be lost, unless the Hornet brings back tidings of a change in the ministry and measures of England. We have got the gentlemen upon the lip, and shall inevitably *floor* them. Simpletons, that they should for ever expect to intimidate federalists with the threat of war, and thus fasten upon the nation the continental system of France"

Balt. Fed. Rep.

From a Correspondent.

A COBLER MUST KEEP TO HIS LAST.

THIS proverb intimates, that if either nature or the policy of government has assigned a certain sphere of action to an individual or a body politic, they ought to suppress any impertinent emotions which might prompt them to break through the boundaries thus allotted to them. A state legislature ought to consider, that the proper objects for their discussion are perfectly local, being best adapted to the extent of their knowledge and information; and that these objects are strictly confind to the boundaries of their state—That when they presume to intrude their opinions, or to dictate measures for the consideration of the general government, it certainly betrays a want of confidence in the qualifications of our national councils. It goes a little further—for it likewise discovers a large portion of vanity and ambition in such individuals as take the lead in those intrusions.

These observations introduces Mr. Gemmill a second time to our notice, and we have no doubt, that by a steady perseverance in his warlike and retaliatory measures, he will shortly receive such further honorable notice, as to distinguish him either by a seat in Congress, or a principal command in the army. In the last Gazette we promised to furnish him with a few raw materials for his manufacture of resolutions, and from those he has already exhibited, we may confidently expect some excellent specimens of patriotic skill. As it is fashionable to usher in all kinds of resolutions with a plausible and flourishing preface, we shall suggest something to the following effect.—That from the lofty and dignified tone of voice which the national councils have just displayed, we are induced to cherish the pleasing hope, that it will instantly burst into actual war, and afford us an opportunity of chastising the insolence of that nation which has assumed to itself the boasted title of mistress of the seas. That however deeply we are impressed with the certainty that such a war will nearly, if not totally, annihilate all those sources of national revenue to which we have been accustomed, yet such an enterprise will prove so highly gratifying to our national pride and heroic spirit *at present* displayed, that it cannot fail of commanding even a profusion of all the resources both of the national and individual governments—That, as it is highly probable, that the British navy may be impudent enough to laugh at our childish folly in talking of chastising them with (what they call) a parcel of rotten dung-boats and a few worm-eaten ships of war, which has certainly rendered us proper objects of their derision, it therefore appears indispensibly necessary to turn our attention to a more effectual mode of annoyance It is likewise probable that the shining armour and warlike array of our land forces, will equally become objects of ridicule with those haughty, naval commanders—That as the numerous fleets of our *loving* friend the Emperor have so long been pent up in his ports by those sea-monsters, we cannot expect the smallest aid from the fraternal embraces of that dear nation, we must seriously think of such measures as will at least have the *appearance* of defence; for, to ourselves and the walls of this house let the secret be kept, that it is idle in us ever to think of giving Britain any real offence, in case of a war, on her own element—That, as it is evident, this war must be supported by loans, taxation and state contributions, and perhaps all these united will not be equal to the demand, therefore, the crisis most imperiously calls for the most rigid economy in all our public expenditures.

And whereas our legislatures have for a long time past, been in the habit of shamefully spending four months in every year, (as if with the view of promoting their own interest only) in making laws which the people would not spend time in reading, but which has cost the state about seventy thousand dollars per annum; and whereas such prodigality of expenditure by us boasted patriots and guardians of the public weal, is certainly a bad specimen of those republican virtues which are generally imputed to us, and it would be highly laudable in us to set the example of retrenching those expences, therefore,

Resolved, That the most essential service we could possibly render the state would be, either to break up immediately, or shorten the time of this session in such a manner, as that thirty or forty thousand dollars may be saved for the purpose of aiding the general government in their present exigences

Resolved, That in addition to the sum thus saved, we will appropriate a further sum of one hundred thousand dollars for building a frigate or larger ship of war for the protection of the Delaware; but if occasion requires, to act in concert with the national ships under the direction of Congress.

Resolved, That it be recommended to every succeeding legislature, to adopt the like plan of economy, and the like appropriation for encreasing our maritime defence; and that as the city of Philadelphia is more immediately interested in objects of this nature, it is recommended to them to furnish immediately a frigate or large ship of war, for the like purpose.

Resolved, That for the losses sustained in our seamen, it would be more consistent with our professions of honor and national spirit, to retaliate upon the seamen of Britain only; and that it would be equally base and dastardly to make reprisals upon the persons and property of their innocent subjects, who have, perhaps, fled from the oppressions of monarchy and claim the protection of our laws—this would be an act of robbery and no retaliation —but touch their seamen, and you touch the vitals of their natural existence.

DEAR SIR,

As you requested my opinion on the subject of card playing, I will honestly give you my view of the practice, and I hope, you will be disposed to read with candour, the observations of your friend. Cards were first invented under the reign of Charles the sixth, King of France, to amuse him during the intervals of a disorder which carried him to the grave. The world would have sustained no loss, had his majesty been suffered to die in peace without the invention. It was likewise an unfortunate circumstance for the morals of society, for the remedy proved to be worse than the disease. Of two physical evils, we ought always to chuse the least.—But in all cases, the greatest physical evil ought to be endured, rather than violate moral obligation. If this principle had been honestly regarded, we presume cards would neither have been invented, nor their present application known; nor yet would society have sustained any loss from their entire ignorance of them.

If playing cards is a practice immoral in its nature, and pernicious in its consequences, could it be presumed that it would be countenanced and supported by men of principle, morality and religion? Probably the immorality of card playing may be questioned by you, if you are in the habit of playing—if so, I am afraid you have never impartially examined the matter, whether lawful or unlawful—else you have been carried along the tide of public opinion, (or rather forgetfulness) & the facinating charm of a card table, without being allowed time or opportunity for discussion—but if you will examine the subject, be open to conviction, and be disposed to know the truth, I think you must grant that cards have always been considered as a game of hazard or chance This point cannot be controverted. For whatever skill is necessary for playing a good or bad hand, when dealt out, yet the particular distribution after a promiscuous shuffling, is not under the controul of human skill or power. Now, if this is the fact, which I verily believe, the inference is plain, that all games of chance are a direct appeal to the living God, as the governor of the world.—Will you acknowledge this inference? If not, I ask, what is it, if not an appeal to God? Is it a reference to the tribunal of men? Surely not; for the game is of that nature, as purposely to excluded their jurisdiction. Is it a reference to any other creatures superior to man? This would be to suppose such creatures, whoever they are, to be every where present and directing in all the concerns of men. But who such creatures are, I have never heard; if you are of the number that play cards, probably you can inform in your next letter, what they are? what they are? what their names? and how they preside and direct the game? I have heard of *fortune*, *luck*, *chance*, but I was never able to decide, whether these were the gods of card players, or not? If they are, then there must be a reference to the *god chance*. Who then is this chance; for I never had the honour of his acquaintance, he must either have a real existence or not? If *chance* has no existence, then you say that a game of *chance* is determined by *chance* —that is, by nothing; or, in other words, a sensible effect is produced by no cause at all. This is a source of nonsense. But if your chance is a real being, what sort of being? *Either* he has life, intelligence, and power, or not? If not, there are numerous effects produced by a cause which has neither power, intelligence nor life; that is, actions are performed by an agency essentially incapable of any action. This is the philosophy of the card table—pure absurdity. But if you say your chance is a living, intelligent and active being, I should wish to know who he is? where he resides? what is his employment? and how you got your knowledge of him? You must suppose him to possess omnipresence and omnipotence; for you imagine him capable of producing at the same time numerous effects, all different, yea, in a million of places—or else his name must be *legion*—and thus you have found out a being that displays the perfections of God and yet is not God. By this conclusion you are reduced to a dilemma from which there is no retreat, and is as blasphemous as the other inferences are absurd and insane.

As a friend, let me entreat you to review the subject—examine the conclusion, and you will be found to adopt the inference I have formerly made—that all games of chance are a direct appeal to the living God as the governor of the world. But this inference comes clothed with an authority much higher than that of argument—with an authority that will always be decissive with him, who in simplicity and reverence enquires after the truth —but of little weight with capricious spirits, who seek to hide themselves in the midst of objections—"The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole dis-

posing thereof is of the Lord," Prov. 16, 33. As the lot in every form and under all circumstances is a direct appeal to God, it can never be employed for the purpose of amusement and gambling, which is the case in cards, without the most flagrant abuse of its design, and profanation of God's providence, or else you will be obliged to keep God out of the way, whenever you are inclined to sport with his providence in games of chance. But in close of this letter, permit me to remind you that God is acquainted with your conduct, and will judge us for every action and idle word. If I find from your answer to this letter, that you have taken in good part what I have stated, I will either answer such objections as you may make to the argument in general, or, I will bring in review the pernicious consequences of the immoral practice. If this can be done, I hope you will be disposed to view it in its proper light, and forever relinquish a practice dishonorable to a christian society. Adieu.

From the American Standard, Extra.

MOST DREADFUL CALAMITY

RICHMOND, *Dec.* 27, 1811.

Last night the play house in this city was crowded with an unusual audience. There could not have been less than six hundred persons in the house. Just before the conclusion of the play the scenery caught fire, and in a few minutes the whole building was wrapt in flames. It is already ascertained that 73 persons were devoured by that most terrific element. The Editor of this paper was in the house when the never-to-be-remembered, deplorable accident occurred. He is informed that the scenery took fire in the back part of the house, by the raising of a chandelier: that the boy, who was ordered by some of the players to raise it, stated that if he did so, the scenery would take fire, when he was commanded in a peremptory manner to hoist it. The boy obeyed, and the fire was instantly communicated to the scenery. He gave the alarm in the rear of the stage, and requested some of the attendants to cut the cords by which those combustable materials were suspended. The person, whose duty it was to perform this business, became panic struck, and sought his own safety. This unfortunately happened at a time when one of the performers was playing near the orchestra, and the greatest part of the stage, with its horrid danger, was obscured from the audience by a curtain. The flames spread with almost the rapidity of lightning: and the fire falling from the ceiling upon the performer, was the first notice which the people had of their danger. Even then, many supposed it to be a part of the play, and were for a little while restrained from flight by a cry from the stage that there was no danger. The performers and their attendants, in vain, endeavoured to tear down the scenery. The fire *flashed* into every part of the house with a rapidity, horrible and astonishing, and, alas! Gushing tears and unspeakable anguish deprive me of utterance. No tongue can tell, no pen or pencil can describe, the woeful catastrophe. No person, who was not present, can form any idea of this unexampled scene of human distress. The editor having none of his family with him, and being not far from the door, was among the first who escaped.

No words can express his horror, when on turning round, he discovered the whole building in flames.—*There* was but one door, for the greatest part of the audience to pass. Men, women and children were pressing upon each other, while the flames were seizing upon those behind. The Editor went to the different, windows, which were not very high, and implored his fellow creatures to save their lives by jumping out of them. Those nearest to the windows, ignorant of their greatest danger, were afraid to leap down, whilst those behind them, were seen catching on fire, and writhing in the greatest agonies of pain and distress. At length, those behind, urged by the pressing flames, pushed those out who were nearest to the windows, and people of every description began to fall, one upon another, some with their cloaths on fire; some half roasted; Oh wretched me! Oh afflicted people! would to God I could have died a thousand deaths in any shape, could individual suffering have purchased the safety of my friends, my benefactors, of those whom I loved. * * * * The editor with the assistance of others, caught several of those whom he had begged to leap from the windows. One lady jumped out when all her clothes were on fire. He tore them, burning, from her; stripped her of her last rags and protecting her nakednees with his coat, carried her from the fire. Fathers and mothers were deploring the loss of their children; children the loss of the parents; husbands were heard to lament their lost companions; Wives were bemoaning their burnt husbands. The people were seen wringing their hands, beating their head and breasts, and, those who had secured themselves, seemed to suffer greater torments than those who were enveloped in flames.

Oh! distracted memory! Who, that saw this, can think of it again, and yet retain his senses. Do I dream? No, no. Oh that it were but a dream. My God! Who that saw his friends and dearest connexions devoured by fire, and laying in heaps at the doors, will not regret that he ever lived to see such a sight? Could savages have seen this memorable event, it would soften even their hearts.—A sad gloom pervades this place, and every countenance is cast down to the earth The loss of an hundred thousand friends in the field of battle, could not touch the heart like this.—Enough. Imagine what cannot be described. The most distant, and implacable enemy, and the most savage barbarians will condole our unhappy lot.

All of those who where in the pit escaped, and had cleared themselves from the House before those who where in the boxes could get down, and the door was for some time empty. Those from above were pushing each other down the steps, when the hindermost might have got out by leaping into the pit. A gentleman and lady, who otherwise would have perished had their lives saved by being Providentially thrown from the second boxes. There would not have been the least difficulty in descending from the first boxes into the pit.

In addition to the list now given, it is believed that at least 60 others perished whose names is not yet ascertained.

George W Smith, governor; A. B. Venable, President of the bank: Benjamin Botts, wife and niece: Mrs. Tayloe Braxton, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Gallego, Miss Convers, lieutenant J. Gibbon, in attempting to save Miss C—Mrs. E. Page, Miss Louisa Mayo, Mrs. Wm. Cook, Miss Elivina Cutts, Mrs. John Lesly, Miss M. Nelson, Miss Page, Wm. Brown, Miss Juliana Hervey, Miss Witlock, George Dixon, A. Marshall, (of Withe) broke his neck in attempting to jump from a window; Miss Ann Craig, Miss Stevenson, (of Spottsylvania) Mrs. Gibson, Miss Marina Hunter, Mrs. Mary Davis. Miss Gerard, Thomas Lecroix, Jade Wade, Mrs. Pickit, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Laforest and niece; Jo. Jacobs, Miss Jacobs, Miss A. Bousman, Miss M. Marks, Edward Wanton, jun. two Miss Trouins, Mrs. Gerer, Miss Ellicott, Miss Patsey Griffin, Mrs. Moss, and daughter: Miss Litlepage, Miss Rebecca Cook, Mrs. Giradin and two children; Miss Margaret Copeland, Miss Gwathmey, Miss Clay, daughter of Mr. Clay, (member of Congress;) Miss Gatewood, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Wm. Louthgate, Mrs. Robert Greenhow, Mrs. Convert and child; Miss Green, Miss C. Raphael, John Welch, a stranger nephew to Sir A. Pigott, late from England; Margaret Anderson, Thomas Frazier, Mrs. Jerrod, James Waldon, Barrack Judah's child; ——Nuttle, carpenter; Pleasant a mulatto woman; Nancy Patterson, woman of colour; Fanny Goff, do Betsey Johnson, do.—Philadelphia, missing.

The grand committee on banks reported a bill to incorporate the stockholders of the late bank of the United States, with a capital of $ 5,000,000, for 21 years. I understand they offer as a *bonus* for their charter, $ 375,000 to be laid out in making the northern turnpike from Northumberland to Erie—the turnpike from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, and in building bridges over the Susquehannah at Sunbury, Harrisburgh and Columbia The application is very ingeniously drawn to inlist the members of the legislature in its favour. *Am. Rep.*

Comets and Women.—Comets, doubtless answer some wise and good purposes in the creation—so do women. Comets shine with peculiar splendor, but at night appear most brilliant—so do women. Comets are enveloped with a lucid nebula through which their forms are visible—so are those of women through their light and elegant attire. Comets confound the most learned when they attempt to ascertain their nature—so do women. Comets equally excite the admiration of the philosopher and of "the clod of the valley"—so do women. Comets and women are therefore closely analagous; but the nature of each being inscrutible, all that remains for us to do is, to view with admiration the one, and almost to admiration love the other.

Irish paper.

A most curious discovery and seizure has been made in the river. All the *regalia* of his Imperial Majesty Christophe I, have been seized on board a vessel cleared out for Hayti, as were entered under er the name of *Upholstery*, in order to defraud the revenue of the duties that would have been payable on gold lace or jewellery, *&c.*——The robes of state, the gala suite and all the grand ensigns of royalty were detected, made up in very common packages; and suspicions are entertained that they shall also find the Imperial Crown itself concealed in the ship.

Of the late discoveries of Russian Travellers, that of an island in the icy ocean by Syrowtskoi, a merchant, deserves particular notice. Hedestrom, the Russian naturalist, who has recently examined the island, which has received the appellation of New-Siberia, found three birds claws, a yard in length; and the roving Jacute related that they had sometimes found feathers, the barrel of which was capable of admitting a man's clenched fist. Thus these polar regions, which have yielded those gigantic bones of the class of mammalia, known by the name of mammoth, have likewise preserved similar relics in the department of ornitholigy, whose, authenticated existence may perhaps, at some future period, be a key to the fables of the Griffin, and the great bird on the mountain of Caf. *Lond. paft.*

A New-Hampshire Poet, in lately giving a "*Political Summary*," thus compliments the two great belligerents of Europe:

FRANCE.

Nation of dancers, barbers, maccaronies,
Whose are your souls and bodies? "Monsier *Bona's.*"
Where is that liberty HE promis'd you?
"*Vat* Leberte? Ah, *dat* is *Bona's* too."
Your lands and chattles are they safe and sure?
"*Oui, oui*, all in the hands of *l'Empereur!*
How then has *Bona* help'd your situation?
"By *Gar, Sar*, we have conquer'd all *de* nation"—
O, no, *John Bull* remains as yet secure—
"Ah, *oui Jean Bull*, we let him run be sure,
"But *ven* we have *de* time, and feel *de* notion,
"Ah, *den* we build *von* bridge across *de* Ocean,
"*Den* Bonaparte *vill* ride *wid* whip and spur,
"And make *von ver* good speech in *Vestminster.*

ENGLAND.

Hard hauling, *Jack*—"Aye, aye, sir, hard enough,
"But faith, sir, that is nothing—I am tough,
"As tough as whale-bone; zounds, sir I'm no lubber
"At every adverse gale to sit and blubber;
"No, no, when fortune frowns—all hands on deck,
"Stand by, my hearties, never quit the wreck;
"Again she rights—hoist sail and bear away;
"The sea is *Jack's*, whatever France may say."

INDIA.

TAMUL SHORT HAND.

As Mr. Whitefield, on his first going to Scotland, was surprised at the rustling of the leaves of the Bible, which took place immediately on his pronouncing the text, (so different from any thing in his own country) so I was surprised here at the sound of the iron pen engraving the Palmyra leaf. Many had their *ollas* in their hands writing the sermon in Tamul short hand. Some of the elder Catechists and students will not lose a word of the preacher, if he speaks deliberately. This is more than some of the students at the English universities can do. This aptitude of the people to record the words of the preacher, renders it peculiarly necessary that "the priests' lips should keep knowledge."

As I returned from the church, I saw the people going back in crouds to the country, and the boys looking at their olas. What a contrast, thought I, is this to the scene at Juggernaut! there there is becoming dress, humane affections, and rational discourse. I see here no skulls, no self torture, no self murder, no dogs and vultures tearing human flesh! Here the Christian virtues are found in exercise by the feeble minded Hindoo, to a degree which surprised me. I found in my breast a new evidence of the peculiar excellence and benign influence of the Christian faith. They say, "If you can no longer send us missionaries, send us means to print the Gospel." The New Testament is printed for them by the *Serampore Missionaries.* W. J.

[*Christian Researches*]

Fanaticism—A foreign journal has the following relation:—"Matthew Lovat, a shoemaker at Venice presents an example of religious melancholy, equally extraordinary as deplorable. His first act of insanity was in imitation of the early Christians, to disarm the tempter by mutilating himself. Shortly after he conceived that God had ordered him to die upon the cross and he immediately began to employ himself in preparing all the instruments of his martyrdom. For more than two years he meditated in silence upon the means for executing his purpose. At last the fatal day arrived: no preparations had been omitted; Lovat was crowned with thorns, of which three or four penetrated the exterior skin, he seated himself on the middle of the cross, adjusted his feet to the bracket at the bottom, passing a nail of fifteen inches in length through them with a hammer.—He next tied himself on the cross round his body, and provided with two other long and sharp nails, he pierced them through both hands by placing the point in the centre of the palm, and knocked the head against the floor—After this he raised his hands towards the place where he intended to fix them, and put the nails through the holes he had before perforated to the extremity of their length. He had previously inflicted a deep wound in his side with a shoemakers knife, in order more closely to represent the sufferings of the Redeemer. Nothing now remained but to expose himself to public view. Lovat had contrived ropes to let himself forward; and by several strong motions of the body, the cross being placed on the edge of the window, easily slipped and fell outside, restrained by a cord—In this situation he remained some hours. Early the next morning the neighbours were astonished at the spectacle that presented itself. his countenance pale but calm; his body naked and covered with blood; he appeared notwithstanding his streaming wounds, to be superior to pain. The populace ran in crouds to see so very extraordinary a sight He was at length cut down, and conveyed to the Imperial School, under the direction of M. Penzieri None of his numerous wounds proved mortal, he was cured of them, but not of his folly. In his third exploit, he imagined himself to have fallen under the divine displeasure for not having trusted to miraculous means of being fed; he determined to starve himself: but imagining one night he heard a voice commanding him to go forth and feed like Nebuchadnezzer with the beasts of the field, he disposed of every thing he had, retired to a desolate spot, and for fifteen months fed upon wild fruits, constantly crawling upon his hands and feet.—These voluntary and repeated abstinences at length exhausted his body, and he died in 1810.

WASHINGTON CITY. Dec. 28.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Wm. H. Harrison to the Setary at War dated.

Vincennes, Dec. 10 1811.

"In my official account of the late action I did not mention that capt. Prescot with his company was in the last charge that was made on the left flank. I had placed him on that flank early in the action, and recollecting that I had returned him to his original position, I had supposed it to have been before the charge; but I now find that it was afterwards. Lieutenant Hawkins with the few men of the rifle company that remained also assisted in the charge on the right flank. The late Welsh's company of the 4th regiment under the command of Lt. Gooding had been, previously to the action, united with captain Barton's which was the reason of their not being particularly mentioned in my letter. Mr. Gooding behaved with great gallantry and was severely wounded in the neck. I also omitted to mention, from the haste with which my letter was written, my obligations to Captain Dubois of the spies and guides. This gentleman rendered us the most essential services in the capacity in which he was employed.

I must request, sir, that the above paragraph be considered as a supplement to my letter of the 18th ultimo.

I have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
Sir, your humble servant.
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The honorable
The Secretary of War.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Dec. 17.

The inhabitants of this town were much alarmed, yesterday morning, by repeated shocks of earthquakes. The first took place about half after two; which shook the houses as if rocked by the waves of the sea; it was followed after the cessation of a minute by three slighter ones; and at 8 o'clock two others took place, and at 10 some slight ones. The South Carolina College appeared to rock from its foundation, and a part of its plastering fell, which so alarmed the students that they left the college without their clothes. It appeared as if all the building would be levelled—The dogs barked, and fowls made a racket, and numbers of the inhabitants were running about with lights, not knowing where to go so great was their alarm During the shock, the air felt as if it were impregnated with steam, which lasted for some time after the first shock.

Two Valuable Farms for Sale

THE subscriber offers for Sale, the two following described, and highly cultivated Tracts of Land, to wit:

No. 1. The "*Virginia Mingo Bottom*" farm, situate on the river Ohio, one half mile below Steubenville, containing six hundred and fifty acres 300 acres of which are first and second bottom land, and 200 acres are under cultivation. On this farm there are erected, a convenient *Brick Dwelling House and Kitchen*, and a barn 70 feet long and 39 wide, with convenient stables under it. The water of an excellent spring has been brought in conduits of wood, and is flowing at the house. There are also on this farm, 257 bearing apple trees, and a young orchard of 400 grafted apple trees, a great number of peach trees, sugar trees are also very numerous and conveniently situated. There is attached to this farm, a ferry across the Ohio river, which at present rents for upwards of 200 dollars per annum, the tenant finding all the necessary ferry boats, besides carrying the family of the subscriber across the river at all times, free of cost.

No. 2 The "*Round Bottom*" farm, situate on the Little Miami river, and eight miles from the Ohio river, containing seven hundred and ten acres, more or less, a great proportion of this farm is first rate bottom land, and 250 of which is under cultivation There are erected on this farm, (upon the Little Miami, which is a never failing stream) a saw-mill, and grist-mill calculated for four pair of stones, and three pair at this time running.

The above farms are believed to be as valuable as any in the western country.—A general warrantee deed will be given for either of the above described tracts, and the terms of sale made favorable to purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the "Mingo Bottom" farm, Brooke county, (Va.)

ZACH. BIGGS.

Dec 30, 1811.

Came the subscriber's, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Turtle creek, adjoining Braddock's Field, a small red and white COW, supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

December 12. 1811

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. A lad from 14 to 16 years of age will be taken on liberal terms Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Two Shillings and Nine Pence for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel will still be given for good Wheat.

AARON HEARI, GUNSMITH.

CARRIES on that business, in all its various branches, at the corner of Front and Wood Streets. He has constantly on hand a variety of Rifles, Fowling Pieces, *&c.* and can supply those who may require any particular pattern, at the shortest notice.

Guns repaired expeditiously and with care

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 3d inst. a large young HORSE, full 16 hands high and 4 years old; he is entirely black, except a star in his forehead, and is a natural pacer.—He never was shod, his tail has been jumped and is now a handsome switch He may be readily discovered by a small hard lump as big as a nutmeg, on the pastern joint of his left fore leg The above reward will be given if he is taken up either in Westmoreland or Allegheny counties and delivered to me; but if taken up in any other county and so delivered, Twenty Dollars will be given. If inconvenient to deliver him as abovementioned, five dollars will be given for certain information of the place where he may be found.

JOHN IRWIN.

Westmoreland county, Brush Hill, January 7, 1812.

Town Lots for Sale

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Jefferson, and state of Ohio, to me directed, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Court-House in the Town of Steubenville, on Monday the 24th day of February next, the following

Lots of Ground,

situate in the Town of Steubenville, the property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, deceased, viz:—Lots numbers 99, 105, 177, and 216, subject to the right of dower of Dorothy Trough, late Dorothy Bausman, widow and relict of the said Nicholas—The buildings on said Lots subject to the removal or other disposition of the present occupiers. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M on that day, by

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Sheriff.*

Steubenville, January 4, 1812.

LAND TO LET,

Adjoining Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber will let about 12 acres of land, in good order for cultivation. Also, about 15 acres well calculated for pasture or garden. Likewise a dwelling house and garden, with a good seat for a still house. Possession may be had on the first of April next For terms apply to *Watson & Downing*, Market Street, or to the subscriber on Grant's Hill.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 6, 1812.

Came to the farm of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, some time ago, a black and white STEER, about 4 or 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 6, 1812.

Came to the farm of the subscriber in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near the four mile bridge, about the 15th of November last, a well set reddish brown COW, about 9 years old, has a star in her forehead, and some white on her flanks and tail, small horns, both ears cropt, and a hole in the right one The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MOSES HERBERT.

January 7, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

DISCOURSE

Introductory to a course of Lectures on

Chemistry;

Including a view of the Subject, And utility of that Science Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

By F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,
A SYLLABUS
Of a course of Lectures on
CHEMISTRY.
Just Received,
Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopædia.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or a longer period than SIX months are requested to came forward and make payment, in the space of ONE month from this date, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of a magistrate.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, Decem. 19 1811

RAGS

The highest price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in Surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a black smith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence. an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin

On payment of one-third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B Two or three smart active lad, wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails, BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE.

The following

Lots and Tracts of Land,

Situate in and about Pittsburgh, belonging to the heirs of Col. William Butler.

209 3-4 acres of land, lying on the Monongahela river, 5 miles above Pittsburgh, on which is a valuable ferry and two tenements, with 80 or 90 acres cleared. The land is of the first quality.

300 acres in Brush creek manor, in Westmoreland county, 8miles from Greensburgh, on which are two tolerable improvements. This land is also allowed to be of the first rate.

500 acres, Pennsylvania military donation, situate in the 5th district, No. 89, and contiguous to the county town of Mercer county.

500 acres ditto, in the 2d district, No. 166, and but a few miles from the town of Butler, in Butler county.

500 acres of United States military land, lying on the waters of Owl and Whitewoman's creeks, state of Ohio.

3 Out Lots of 6 acres each, on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately opposite Pittsburgh, highly cultivated.

2 Town Lots, in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, No. 55 and 56. Also a commodious two story dwelling House, &c. on part of lot No. 130, and an entire lot, No. 131, adjoining, on Penn and Liberty streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh

A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

Apply to the subscribers in Pittsburgh

WM. BUTLER,
E. DENNY.

October 17, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Have on hand the following valuable BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols.
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the seience of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, by Wm. Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire, from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth.
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols. in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor, 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French of M. Berquin, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quarkerism, 3 vo.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

November 20, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley —A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

(Price 75 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

J. T. TURNER,

From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a Room, four doors north of Mr. M'CULLOUGH'S INN,

sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likenesses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

Pittsburgh, December, 8 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects —A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a soverei,n remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

Worm Destroying Lozenges

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion —removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight.—Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
Pittsburgh.

RAGS

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN *GOODS,*

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar,
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, joining lands of Col James O'Hara and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL *FAMILY MEDICINES,*

repared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, hand-somely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.